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The Health of Andover

Annual Report of the
Medical Officer of Health
1956

E.A.
COPY

It is regretted that, through an error, there was published in the "Andover Advertiser" on the 17th day of August 1956, an extract from the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report referring to warnings given to the owner of a Laundry regarding the emission of smoke from two stacks of an oil fired plant due to bad management. There were indeed discussions from time to time with representatives of the Company owning the Laundry arising out of the change-over to oil firing but no warnings were issued and the suggestion that emission of smoke was due to bad management is entirely untrue. In fact, the Company concerned have been most co-operative and fully appreciate the importance of preventing atmospheric pollution.

* Andover Borough Annual Report for 1955, Page 37.

THE HEALTH OF ANDOVER

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1956

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BOROUGH OF ANDOVER

1956

Mayor

Councillor F.W. May

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor R.F. Cox

Vice-Chairman

Councillor G.D. Simpson

MEMBERS

His Worship The Mayor
Alderman W.J. Armstead J. P.
Alderman W.J. Ponting
Councillor P.S. Batchelor
Councillor J. Haines
Councillor H. Randall
Councillor F.R. Samuels

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

P. H. M. Dummer, M.B., Ch.B.(St.And.)., D.P.H.(Lond.).

Chief Public Health Inspector &
Borough Shops Acts Inspector

A. R. Tarrant, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector

R. K. Crow, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H.

Medical Officer of Health's Secretary

Miss M. B. Lowman

Clerk

Miss P. Beaves

OUTDOOR STAFF

Rodent Operator

A. Prosser

General Assistant (Part-Time Rodent Work)

D. Mundy

BOROUGH OF ANDOVER

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

May, 1957.

To His Worship the Mayor,

Aldermen, and Councillors of the Borough of Andover.

Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my fourth Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health.

In the vital statistics of the Borough, 1956 was a record year in several respects. The infantile mortality and neonatal rates were the lowest yet recorded at 4.2 and nil respectively, compared with national averages of 23.8 and 16.9.

Since 1956 was a year of non prevalence of measles, only 27 notifications of infectious diseases were received (confirmed) as against 278 for 1955. This figure includes 5 confirmed cases of poliomyelitis, 8 notifications having been received.

The big public health event of 1956 was the issue, for the first time in this county, of poliomyelitis vaccine, a step forward which we hope will have a profound effect on the fight against this serious, and so often disabling, disease. At the moment, although vaccine is in very short and spasmodic supply, we have enough to protect all children previously registered, and we should soon be in a position to extend the list.

Another increase has taken place in the number of children protected against diphtheria, but in smallpox vaccination we are still far short of the ideal of total infancy protection.

Throughout the year, I have had every co-operation and assistance from your Chief Officers and other members of the Council's staff, and I wish to record my appreciation.

I would again bring to your notice the team work which has been evident throughout the year, and this is shown also by the fact that I have received reports from your Borough Surveyor and Housing Manager on which I have drawn for material: also from Miss B.L. Robertson, the Social Worker for the National Corporation for the Care of Old People, whose interest in the people of Andover is now well-known.

I am grateful too, for the excellent work done by my secretary, Miss M. B. Lowman, particularly in connection with the increasing range of her work which has been occasioned by my duties undertaken on behalf of the County Council.

Your Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. A. R. Tarrant, and the Additional Public Health Inspector, Mr. R. K. Crow, have carried out their duties in their usual efficient and enthusiastic manner. A considerable amount of routine, unnoticed work falls on these officers, and I am grateful to them for their continued assistance throughout the year.

The extra work entailed in preparing the slum clearance programme and the supervision made necessary by the new Food and Drugs Regulations, have greatly added to their duties, and I express my thanks to them for their loyal co-operation and the high standards they have achieved.

The Department has been fortunate in having a Public Health Committee which has on numerous occasions shown its interest in the work, and I am grateful to all members both of the Committee and of the Council, for their kindness to myself and to my staff.

I am, Mr. Mayor,

Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. N. H. Rummer

Medical Officer of Health.

General Statistics

Area (in acres)	6,381	(6,381)
Registrar General's estimate of mid-year population	15,940	(15,680)
1951 Census figure	14,661	
Number of inhabited houses	4,403	(4,338)
Rateable value	£121,634	(£118,901
Sum represented by penny rate	£488	(£476

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of this town at the end of June, 1956, was 15,940. The net gain for 1956 of births over deaths was 19.

The population trend of Andover is as follows:-

1948	13,860	1952	15,430
1949	15,260	1953	15,440
1950	15,050	1954	15,600
1951	15,390	1955	15,680
	1956	15,940	

The population increase since the year 1948 amounts to 15 per cent.

Vital Statistics

Births

	Male	Female
Total	123	112
Legitimate	118	109
Illegitimate	5	3

Birth Rate

	Andover Municipal Borough	England & Wales
Live Births	14.7	15.7
Still Births	24.8	23.0

Deaths (All Causes)

	Male	Female
Total	122	94

Death Rate

	Andover Municipal Borough	England & Wales
All Causes	13.5	11.7
Comparability Factor	0.81	
Corrected Rate	10.93	

Infant Mortality

Andover Municipal Borough	England & Wales
4.2	23.8

Neonatal Mortality

Andover Municipal Borough	England & Wales
Nil	16.9

The Birth and Death Rates are calculated per 1000 of the population.
The Infantile Mortality Rate is calculated per 1000 live births.)

The Death Rate

The local death rate, corrected for age and sex distribution was 10.93 per 1,000, which is 0.77 below the national average.

As in previous annual reports, the main cause was heart disease which accounted for 41.6 per cent of the total (40.5). This is a question of losing on "the swings" what one has gained on "the roundabouts", as far as the conquest of disease, in the earlier age groups, is concerned. Within this figure, however, is the appalling national increase in incidence of coronary thrombosis in people whom one would normally expect to have a considerab life expectation. In recent years, a great deal of interest - and research - has been concentrated on this subject. The disease has been attributed to many causes, among them being the stress of modern living. Possibly of even more importance is the "standard" of living now applicable to most sections of the community - richer foods and more "inactive" leisure, resulting in overweight, high blood pressure and the accumulation of predisposing products of diet. "All things in moderation" seems as good a slogan as one can devise in the prevention of cardiac onslaught.

Cancer deaths amounted to 13.8 per cent of the total, a decrease of 0.4 per cent on 1955. 7 people died of cancer of the lung, an increase of 2, and all were men. We still await a definitive pronouncement of the relationship of this disease to cigarette smoking and in the meantime the evidence is good enough to offer the advice "Don't !" to young people.

No deaths occurred in infectious illness in childhood, but one fatality was associated with childbirth.

The infant mortality rate of 4.2 per 1,00 live births was the lowest ever recorded in the Borough, while the neonatal mortality (deaths of infants under 4 weeks) was precisely Nil. The national figures for these two rates are 23.8 and 16.9 respectively.

Although such results must always be gratifying, I give the usual warning that with a small population such as Andover's, too much significance should not be placed on them. A slight change in aggregates, the one way or the other, makes a disproportionate difference in incidence and mortality rates. But it is always pleasant to report that for a specific period at least, an improvement has taken place.

Civil Defence

The training of ambulance personnel has now been undertaken by the Area Civil Defence Officer for the Central Area of Hampshire. There are at present 8 people in the Ambulance Section for the district.

Infectious Diseases

1956 was not a dominant year in measles, only one case being notified. I show below a Table which brings out the two-yearly cycle of the disease very clearly:-

1956	1	1954	2	1952	1	1950	4
1955	244	1953	237	1951	241	1949	186

Whooping cough was not very much in evidence during 1956, and only 4 cases were notified. We are reasonably optimistic that we shall see fewer serious cases of whooping cough and possibly fewer in number in all of this disease, through the wide-spread use of whooping cough vaccine, which in Andover is being employed in an increasing degree.

There were 7 cases of scarlet fever notified during the year, all of a relatively mild nature. The hospital services are seldom used for scarlet fever nowadays, except in cases where social conditions make it advisable that admission should be sought.

There were no notifications of diphtheria. Other notifications included those for acute pneumonia, dysentery, puerperal pyrexia and poliomyelitis.

Poliomyelitis took its toll in 1956, although fortunately no fatality resulted. There were 8 notifications, of which 5 were confirmed, 3 being of the paralytic variety and 2 non-paralytic. Again the disease started relatively late in the year - the beginning of September, and for the last quarter the cases were evenly distributed.

Food Poisoning Outbreaks

1 case of suspected food poisoning was notified during 1956, which later was diagnosed as gastro-enteritis of unknown origin.

Care of the Aged

I am grateful to Miss B. L. Robertson, the Social Worker for the National Corporation for the Care of Old People for the following report:-

The year 1956 has not seen the beginning of any new scheme to assist elderly residents in the borough as the Council's Housing project had to be postponed for financial reasons. There has, however, been steady progress and expansion of all the existing services, both those provided by the local authority and by voluntary organisations in the town. Of the statutory services, the Home Help service is assisting an increasing number of elderly people, and additional and modernised wards have been opened at St. John's for frailer people who are needing the care of a home.

Voluntary organisations have been active in the widening field of welfare work for the elderly. The chiropody service run by the Old People's Welfare Committee has been much in demand. The Committee's visitors also keep in touch particularly with elderly people who are confined to the house. The Old People's Club has settled into the new building and now has well over 200 members. It has been extending its activities throughout the year with the help of many different organisations - in particular, the British Red Cross Society, whose Headquarters adjoin the building, and whose medical loan service is also of great assistance where elderly people are being nursed at home. Only a few requests have been received during the year by the National Corporation's Social Worker for night help for elderly people. The W.V.S. has continued to meet the personal difficulties of some old people when needing to replace worn-out clothing, and a helping hand with gardening has been given by the local branch of Toc H. where this has been a source of anxiety. Parties of elderly residents were again able to take advantage of cheap holiday facilities at Ventnor and at Swanage, and the cost of arrangements for their journeys was met through the generosity of the Rotary Club. The holiday at Swanage had been organised for Hampshire residents by the Hampshire Council of Social Service, which has begun holding information courses for people interested in old people's welfare work, and also ran a very successful Over-Sixties Handicraft Exhibition and Club Rally last summer, in which the Andover Club took part.

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47

No formal action was taken under this Section during the year.

Vaccination and Immunisation

In the current interest, rightly being shown in the newer vaccines, we are apt to forget that basically one of the best-tried and proved protections is against smallpox.

At 31st December, 1956, 181 persons had been primarily vaccinated or re-vaccinated against smallpox. This is a slight fall on last year's total (192 The percentage of infants vaccinated in the first year remained approximately the same - just over 50 per cent. - and this is still dangerously low. This is such a needless risk that it is surprising that parents should inflict it upon their children. In order to give a still wider choice, vaccination facilities are now available at Child Welfare Centres throughout the County. The response, however, falls very far below our hopes, despite the increased convenience.

Once again, no case of diphtheria was notified in the Borough in 1956. Every effort is being made to protect and maintain protection against this foul disease. When many communities are reporting a poor response to immunisation offers, I am glad to be able to say that Andover has maintained a good record. There has been an all-round increase in the number protected in 1956. 234 children (206) completed a full course of primary immunisation and 271 (246) received "booster" doses. In this latter figure, the School Health Service played a major part, where all entrants to junior schools are offered immunisation as soon as possible after entry.

Last year, I said that I hoped facilities would soon be made available for protection against three diseases - diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus - in the one course of injections. I am very glad to be able to report that this is now an accomplished fact and the new vaccine is rapidly superseding the other types, for primary immunisation. Tetanus is not a common disease, but an extremely serious, often fatal one, and there is no earthly reason why any unnecessary risk should be run when the solution is so simple.

The time may not be too distant when the major infectious diseases can be regarded as a thing of the past. The new vaccine against poliomyelitis, although in very short supply at present, gives hopes of a strong attack against this, one of the most disabling of diseases. Last year, only a few weeks were available for immunisation and 23 children each received two injections. No child receiving the vaccine developed poliomyelitis, but of course the number is so small that no significance is yet attached to this result.

At the time of writing, 328 c.c.s. of vaccine are available for distribution for registered children in the Borough. This will enable doctors in the town to vaccinate the entire "register" list. Thereafter, it is hoped that regular issues will be made so that a much wider group of children can be protected. In this way, we are hopeful that poliomyelitis, like diphtheria, will become a thing of the past - a state, however, which can only be achieved by a wide acceptance and fullest sense of responsibility on the part of the parents.

No responsible Authority can fail to give its approval to any safe measure which will increase the chances of healthy living for the most important section of the community - the children.

Administration of Health Services

National Health Service Act, 1946.

The administration of these devolved services is carried out by the Andover and Kingsclere District Health Sub-Committee of the County Council.

The work brought before this Committee is largely in the form of report, and the view has been expressed that too little in the way of major decisions come before the Committee. This is undoubtedly true, but the main reason for the existence of this body is to interpret the needs of the district as expressed in the limited scope by which these requirements can be met short of full delegation.

The Committee has at its disposal a considerable amount of information on the health of the local districts and an important, if not spectacular side of the work, is the appointment of district nurses and the detailed knowledge of the work being undertaken in the respective districts.

Reports are submitted each meeting on infectious diseases, births and deaths, inspection of nurseries, immunisation and vaccination, midwifery and maternity services, home help services, nursing accommodation, and matters of health importance in which the three districts have a common interest.

The fact that a report is often submitted in the form of work done rather than for a decision for work to be done, should not detract from the interest in local health affairs nor the need for expressions of constructive criticism on how the administration can be improved.

Fluoridation of Water Supplies

The Council's resolution of 4th October, 1955, to add to the existing fluoride in the water supply was implemented on 17th July, 1956, when the plant installed at Government expense began operating.

In the interval detailed dental examination of pre-school and junior school children was carried out by independent dentists. In all, 1,385 children between the ages of 2 and 12 years were examined. Only 72 out of this total of 1,385 were found to be free of dental decay. The incidence therefore in this important section of the community - many of us think THE most important section - was 94.8 per cent.

The results of fluoridation achieved in communities which have now had the benefit of fluoridation for nearly 12 years, amply justify the decision. Dental decay has been reduced by 50 - 60 per cent and more and more children are completely free of dental disease. Medical findings in study and control areas have failed to demonstrate any significant difference in other disease rates.

Since 17th July, 1956 to 30th April, 1957, the number of water samples taken for analysis of fluoride content was 932, including check samples taken without warning at varied distribution points, and further re-checked by the Government Chemist's Department.

The plant is operating satisfactorily and the water in supply is being fluoridated to the recommended level.

Water Supplies

Public Supply

The Council have completed the relief water main to the western side of the town via Marlborough Street and Charlton Road to afford a better distribution in the western high level areas and to provide a supply during emergency repairs to the trunk main through Bridge Street.

The new Pumping Station was commissioned in February 1956 with new automatic electrical plant operating on off-peak electricity during off peak hours i.e. 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. in winter and for the whole 24 hours in summer. This new pumping unit was combined with aeration, chlorination and ammoniation plant. Fluoridation plant was installed and operated as from July 1956, the Council, in this instance, acting as agents for the Ministry of Health.

Private Supplies

All areas have been re-inspected and the up-to-date position is as follows:-

(a) Andover Down - Pickett Piece Area
(Public supply not available)

(i) Pickett Piece - Ox-Drove Section

SUMMARY

Total number of dwellings	58	
Smallholdings with caravans as dwellings	2	
Public buildings	1	Total 61

NOTE: There are ten caravans stationed on land in connection with dwellings above.

Number of Persons

Adults	173	
Children	72	Total 245

(This includes 20 persons living in caravans)

SOURCE OF SUPPLY

Bores	17
Dug Wells	41
Churn	1
Wells Closed	2

MEANS OF RAISING WATER

Windlass and Bucket	14
Hand Pump	15
Electric Pump	25
Engine Pump	5
Wells closed	2

STORAGE OF WATER

Inside house and piped to taps, etc.	29
Outside and piped to house	6
Not piped and without storage	23
Churn	1
Wells Closed	2

SUPPLEMENTARY RAINWATER SUPPLY

Most properties have rainwater storage

JOINT SUPPLIES

A total of 15 dwellings take a joint supply from 7 sources.

PROPERTIES REQUIRING A SUPPLY FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES IN ADDITION TO DOMESTIC REQUIREMENTS

Mixed farms	4	
Dairy farms	1	
Poultry farms	7	
Smallholdings	11	Total 23

BYELAW REQUIREMENTS

All bores and dug wells fall short of the requirements of the Building Byelaws and many are dangerous in construction.

SAMPLING OF WATER

REPORTS (Related to number of premises)

Satisfactory	28
Suspicious	13
Unsatisfactory	19
Not sampled	1

(ii) Andover Down Section

SUMMARY

Total number of dwellings	32	
Business Premises	2	
Caravan Site (12 caravans)	1	Total 35

NOTE: There are three caravans stationed in the grounds of Down House.
Down House contains 7 Flats.

Number of Persons

Adults	132	
Children	37	
Employees on Business Premises	26	Total 195

SOURCE OF SUPPLY

All premises except 2 isolated cottages (Houndshot Cottages) are connected to the private piped supply at Harewood Farm. This comprises a 200 ft. deep bore with engine driven lift and force pump to a 20,000 gallon elevated pressed steel reservoir. There is no duplicate engine and pump or alternative supply. In the case of a prolonged breakdown or shortage of water this area would be without a supply.
The 2 cottages not on this supply have a dug well with bucket and windlass.

PROPERTIES REQUIRING A SUPPLY FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES

Turkey farms (4,500 head) Requiring 2,000 gallons per day)	1
Dairy farms	1
Mixed farms	1
Poultry and Pigs	2

SAMPLING OF WATER

Quarterly samples are taken from the private piped supply all of which have proved satisfactory. The well at Houndshot Cottages is heavily polluted.

(b) Other Areas

(Public supply available in highway)

(i) Pickett Twenty (15 houses)

Number of with wells	1

(ii) Smannell and Woodhouse (16 houses)

Number with wells	1
Number with bores	3

(iii) Charlton and Foxcotte (110 houses)

Number with wells	3
Number with bores	3

(iv) Knights Enham (13 houses)

Number with wells	1

(v) East Anton (11 houses)

Number with bores (2 take supply from deep bore at watercress bed bed adjacent.)	4

From the above surveys it will be seen that a total of 112 dwellings and 27 caravans within the Borough take a supply of water from sources other than a public main.

Supplies to Dairies and Dairy Farms

The duty of ensuring that dairy farms are provided with a supply of water suitable for the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, passed to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on October 1st, 1949, but no copies of results of any samples taken are sent to this office.

One dairy pasteurising milk derives its water supply from a bore on the premises and quarterly samples taken and submitted for bacteriological examination proved satisfactory.

Milk Supplies

There are nine persons registered as distributors of milk and eight premises registered as dairies within the Borough. The W. V. S. is registered as a distributor of cream for their Friday market.

The County Council delegated its powers in respect of the licensing and supervision of pasteurising plants to the Borough Council and licences issued under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, are as follows:-

Dealers (Pasteuriser's) Licences	- 4
Dealers (Sterilised) Licence	- 1
Dealers (Pasteurised) Licences	- 4

Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, are as follows:-

Dealers (Tuberculin Tested) Licences	- 7

The Food & Drugs (Milk and Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950

Specified Areas

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food made an order, which came into force on the 1st October, 1956, specifying an area, including the Borough, within which the retail sale of milk would be restricted to designated milks, i.e. Pasteurised, Sterilised and Tuberculin Tested.

Pasteurising Plants

There are four milk pasteurising plants in operation within the Borough, two plants of the Holder Type and two High Temperature Short Time installations.

Samples from Dealers

Eighteen samples of raw T. T. Milk were taken for bacteriological examination, two of which failed to satisfy the official test.

A total of one hundred and ninety-six samples were taken from pasteurising plants, all of which satisfied both the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue test with the exception that one failed the Phosphatase test.

Three samples of Sterilised milk taken for the Turbidity test proved satisfactory.

Samples from Schools

Seventy samples of Pasteurised Milk were taken from schools, all of which satisfied the prescribed tests with the exception that one failed the Phosphatase test.

Milk Bottle Cleansing

Three hundred and thirty-six bottles were taken during the year for bacteriological examination, two hundred and fifty-one of which proved satisfactory, sixty-eight fairly satisfactory and seventeen unsatisfactory. In cases of unsatisfactory results the method of cleansing is checked and advice given.

Public Services

Public Cleansing

The Refuse Incineration and Salvage Plant was completed and opened for service in October 1956. Some work remains to be done in closing down the old tips and converting for re-use as agricultural land and the danger to water supplies from tipping on low lying land in the Borough has now been averted by the provision of this incinerator. Steps should be taken through the Planning Authority to ensure that private individuals or other local authorities do not tip in the waterbearing strata connected with the Council's water supply at Smannell Road.

Parks

Preliminary steps were taken to divert the footpath across the old Batchelor's Barn allotments with a view to additional playing fields being provided in this area. This might be regarded as a contribution to environmental health.

No further progress has been made during the year with regard to the suggestions for public conveniences at the junction of South Street and Winchester Street nor with the provision of a pavilion with new conveniences at the London Road Sports Ground. Neither has it been possible to proceed with the Barlows Lane area drainage scheme where there is still a number of cesspools which may give rise to nuisance and where also new cesspools have had to be permitted.

Disinfection and Disinfestation

Articles requiring steam disinfection are dealt with at St. John's Hospital by arrangement. Disinfection of six premises was carried out after infectious diseases.

Disinfestation work was carried out at premises infested as follows:-

Flies	-	4	
Fleas	-	3	
Ants	-	22	
Moths	-	2	
Beetles	-	1	
Cockroaches	-	5	
Bugs	-	1	(House in Clearance Area)
Earwigs	-	1	
Woodworm	-	1	
Lice	-	1	

A liquid or powder insecticide is applied as found necessary.

14 wasps nests were destroyed at the request of householders.

Swimming Pools and Hot Baths

Borough Swimming Pool

Special attention is given to the purity of the water which is continually circulating at the rate of 13,800 gallons per hour, filtered and chlorinated. Chlorine residual tests are carried out daily and regular weekly samples taken by Public Health Inspectors during the swimming season all proved satisfactory. Reports on all samples are posted on the notice board at the pool and are noted with interest by the public.

The treasurer has supplied the following statistics for the year 1956:-

Bathers

Adults	2,443
Children	12,226
	14,669

Spectators

Adults	1,342
Children	735
	2,077

The hot baths were closed in September, 1954, and have not been reopened.

There is a pool at the Grammar School, the water being chlorinated by hand dosing according to the use of the pool.

Thirty-four samples were taken by Public Health Inspectors in the swimming season, four of which were unsatisfactory.

Rodent Control

(1) Statistics (Year ended 31st December, 1956)

No. of complaints received and dealt with	- 107	(225)*
No. of premises surveyed and action taken	- 1,149	(1,659)
No. of premises treated	- 217	(474)

The total number of properties in the Borough at 31st March, 1956, was 5,124. This included 69 agricultural properties.

* The figures in brackets relate to the corresponding period of 1955.

(2) Organisation

A free service is provided to domestic premises. Business and agricultural premises are treated on a cost of labour and materials basis.

(3) Hampshire No. 1 Workable Area Committee

The Committee held two meetings at Andover during the year, the Council being represented on each occasion. The object of the Committee is to achieve the co-ordination of the work of Rodent Control by the constituent Local Authorities.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The reconstruction of the South Street outfall sewer was completed with consequent diminution in infiltration into the town sewers. There is still, however, heavy infiltration in the High Street, West Street area and in the lower New Street area, the latter section being scheduled for reconstruction early in 1957.

The effluent from the Sewage Works continues to be reasonably satisfactory although the facilities for dealing with sludge are unsatisfactory. A new scheme for the provision of a cold sludge digestion tank, capable of subsequent conversion to heated digestion and for additional sludge beds, is in course of preparation and will be submitted for Ministry approval early in 1957.

Sanitation

The following gives the up-to-date position as the result of a re-survey:-

1. Town Area

(a) Barlows Lane

Dwellings with water closets and drainage to septic tank	-	12
NOTE: 8 of the above have drainage in combination which discharges to one septic tank on Council property opposite.		
Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools	-	26

(b) Chestnut Avenue

Dwellings with water closets and drainage to septic tank	-	10
Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools	-	9

(c) Wellesley Road

Dwellings with water closets and drainage to septic tank	-	2
Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools	-	4

(d) Norman Court Lane

Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools	-	3

(e) Winchester Road

Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools	-	20

(f) Plantation Road

Dwellings with water closets and drainage to septic tank	-	1
Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools	-	5

(g) The Avenue

Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools	-	3

(h) Vigo Road

Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools	-	1
Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and waste water drainage to sewer	-	7

(i) Marlborough Street

Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and waste water drainage to sewer	-	5

(j) New Street

Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and no drainage	-	4

(k) Leigh Road

Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools	-	2

(l) Mead Hedges

Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and drainage to cesspools or soakaway	-	2

(m) Rooksbury Road

Dwellings with water closets and drainage to septic tank	-	2
Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools	-	2

2. Country Areas

(a) Andover Down - Pickett Piece Area

Dwellings with water closets and drainage to septic tanks	-	28
Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools	-	44
Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and waste water drainage to soakaway or cesspools	-	13
Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and no drainage	-	17

NOTE: In addition to the above there are 27 caravans with chemical closets also a turkey farm with water closet and cesspool drainage.

(b) Pickett Twenty Area

Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools - 7
Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and waste water drainage to soakaway or cesspools - 2
Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and no drainage - 6

NOTE: In addition to the above there are 16 caravans on the Municipal Caravan Site with chemical closets and waste water drainage to a septic tank and a cesspool for chemical closet contents. Also a pig and poultry farm has a chemical closet and waste water soakaway.

(c) Smannell and Woodhouse

Dwellings with water closets and drainage to septic tank - 5
Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools - 2
Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and no drainage - 9

NOTE: In addition to the above there is a bakehouse with water closet and cesspool drainage and a Chapel with a chemical closet and no drainage. The Church has no sanitation.

(d) Charlton and Foxcotte (Public sewer available to part)

Dwellings with water closets and drainage to septic tanks - 8
Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools - 26
Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and waste water drainage to soakaway or cesspools - 7
Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and no drainage - 36

NOTE: In addition to the above the Social Club Hall has a bucket closet and no drainage. The Church and a Chapel have no sanitation.

(e) Knights Enham

Dwellings with water closets and drainage to septic tank - 12
Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspool - 1

NOTE: The Church has no sanitation.

(f) Upper Enham (on Northern border of Enham-Alamein)

Dwellings with water closets and drainage to septic tank - 1
Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools - 3
Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and no drainage - 2

(g) East Anton

Dwellings with water closets and drainage to septic tank - 3
Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools - 4
Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and no drainage - 4

(h) Shepherds Spring

Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and no drainage - 2

(i) Bere Hill House, Bere Hill Lodge, "Greenacre", Micheldever Road, and Bere Hill Farm.

Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools - 4

SUMMARY

1. Town Area

Dwellings with water closets and drainage to septic tank	- 27
Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools	- 75
Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and waste water drainage to a public sewer	- 12
Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and waste water drainage to cesspools	- 2
Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and no drainage	- 4
TOTAL	- 120

2. Country Area

Dwellings with water closets and drainage to septic tank	- 57
Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools	- 91
Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and waste water drainage to cesspools or soakaway	- 22
Dwellings with bucket or chemical closet and no drainage	- 76
TOTAL	- 246

From the above it will be seen that 354 houses are not connected to a main sewerage system and 12 houses connected to the main sewer have bucket or chemical closets.

The clearing of blocked drains and water closets is treated as a public health service and 112 of these were cleared forthwith by the out-door staff without charge. Repairs and improvements to drains and sanitary fittings were affected at 13 premises and 30 hydraulic and smoke tests were applied in connection with this work.

Housing

I am grateful to the Housing Manager for the following report on housing progress during the year:-

The Council before the war had built 187 houses mainly for slum clearance purposes, and to meet the post war demand, a steady building programme has been carried out to provide homes for applicants on the waiting list. A total of 709 houses and flats have been provided by the Council since the war including 50 temporary bungalows. The latest housing scheme to be completed is the Leigh Road/Bere Hill Crescent estate which provides 89 3 bedroomed houses on a site which has been used to the best advantage by a layout of terraces following the contours of the land.

The housing waiting list remains at over 400 applicants of which a large proportion are elderly couples and single persons. The houses included in the Council's slum clearance programme also contain a high proportion of small families, and proposals have been made to provide suitable 1 bedroomed and 2 bedroomed houses suited to the needs of such families.

The slum clearance programme should be advanced during the next year by providing these small houses, and in future it will be necessary to allocate a larger proportion of houses to meet the needs of these families who are still living in homes which are most unsuitable by present improved housing standards.

New sites which are now being developed are Ash Tree Road (24 houses) and Silver Birch Road, where the Council is providing 2 shops in a central position on the existing estate.

Another new venture is the Wolversdene Close estate where work is well advanced on 6 houses which have been provided for purchase by tenants of the Council or applicants on the waiting list. The price of these houses will be £1,850 and mortgages will be available so that purchasers need only deposit £5. and pay the legal costs. This should provide an opportunity for those who need houses and are unable to meet large deposits in addition to the cost of furnishing.

The financial aspect of the Council's housing work has been prominent during the year when a rent policy was introduced to rationalise the rents of post-war houses. The object has been to fix the rents of all houses providing accommodation at the same level. Present inclusive rents of post-war 3 bedroomed houses are £1. 13s. 6d. a week and prefabs,2 bedroomed flats and houses are £1. 6s. 10d weekly. Pre-war 3 bedroomed houses are let at inclusive rents of £1. 0s. 10d.

Caravan Site

The Council's caravan site at Pickett Twenty is occupied by a total of 16 caravans. Improvements will be made to the site during the next year.

Further Notes on Housing

The housing programme has slowed down to some extent during 1956 but during the year Bere Hill Crescent Estate was practically completed. Schemes were prepared for aged persons flats and flatlets with communal facilities to be erected in Suffolk Road but were abandoned mainly owing to the high interest rat

A new site was developed for houses for sale at Wolversdene Close and preliminary work was carried out on the Ash Tree Road site. Houses were in course of erection at the end of the year on both these sites.

The Borough Surveyor's records show that 49 houses were erected by the Council during 1956, 47 by private enterprise and two by the Housing Society. At the end of the year, consideration was being given to the erection of one bedroomed dwellings on sites in South View Gardens and Vigo Road as a contribution towards more balanced housing accommodation.

Slum Clearance Programme

(a) Individual Unfit Houses

(i) Houses Demolished

Four houses were demolished as the result of informal or statutory action under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 displacing six persons who were rehoused by the Council as follows:-

1, Micheldever Road
2, London Road
90, New Street
121, Charlton

(ii) Demolition Orders Served

An area comprising nine houses was inspected and represented as a Clearance Area but after consideration and inspection by the Public Health Committee it was decided to deal with four houses by demolition as individual unfit houses as follows:-

7, Adelaide Road
9, Adelaide Road
17, Adelaide Road
6, Rack Close (vacant)

The remaining five houses, four of which are back-to-back, to be improved when the demolition of the above houses is carried out.

A demolition order was served in respect of 34, Winchester Street.

(iii) Undertakings not to use for human habitation

Formal undertakings were given in respect of the following houses:-

15a, Bishops Way	(Family rehoused)
70 & 71, Charlton	(Family rehoused)
29, New Street	(Vacant)

(iv) Dwellings Closed

A closing order was made in respect of No. 45, Millway Road.

The Elephant Inn Club Room which was being used as a dwelling was closed by agreement and the family rehoused.

(v) Section 11. Notices Served (Time and Place)

The following houses have been inspected and notices served on the owners:-

Nos. 4, 6 & 8, Chantry Street.

Nos. 42 & 44, London Street.

(b) Clearance Areas.

(i) Adelaide Road No. 1 Clearance Area
Nos. 46 to 60, Adelaide Road. (8 houses)

Action commenced in respect of this area during 1955 was completed and development of the site should take place during 1957. The Council had completed the acquisition of seven houses by agreement but delay was caused by an enquiry having to be held by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

This order was subsequently confirmed, the occupier of No. 52 rehoused by the Council and the houses demolished.

(ii) Adelaide Road and Rack Close No. 1 Clearance Area (5 houses)

The Clearance Order made in respect of this area was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government without modification and the occupants of three houses were rehoused by the Council during the year.

(iii) East Street and Union Street No. 1 Clearance Area (3 houses)

The Clearance Order made in respect of this area was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government and the occupants of one house rehoused by the Council.

(iv) Pitmans Yard and Union Street No. 1 Clearance Area (12 houses and 4 other buildings)

This area was represented and a Clearance Order made by the Council. The Council subsequently made a Compulsory Purchase Order for the purchase of the whole of the land and buildings comprised within the area. Further action is still pending.

Re-housing

The Public Health Committee gave consideration to the question of rehousing persons from houses in respect of which slum clearance action had been taken and a suggestion that a joint meeting with the Housing Committee be held was receiving attention at the end of the year.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

1 Certificate of Disrepair was revoked during the year.

Moveable Dwellings

(a) Sites for Moveable Dwellings

There are three licensed sites used for residential purposes. The site at Harewood Garage, London Road was licenced for a further period of 12 months, the licence providing for 12 caravans to be stationed on the site.

The licences in respect of The Crescent Caravan Site and Icknield Way Caravan Site were revised to provide for 18 and 13 caravans respectively.

(b) Moveable Dwellings

Applications for individual licences were granted in respect of 28 dwellings.

(c) Camping on Unlicensed Sites

There were no complaints of unlicensed camping and none discovered during the year, but the usual camping occurred in Watery Lane, a Public Highway, and was dealt with by the police.

(d) Municipal Camping Site

The Housing Committee is responsible for the management of this site with the Housing Manager as authorised officer and to be responsible for rent collection. The number of caravans is limited to 16 having regard to the facilities provided at present.

Atmospheric Pollution

Complaints were received regarding a nuisance due to grit emission from the boiler stack of a dairy and this was dealt with as a statutory nuisance under the Public Health Act, 1936 and an Abatement Notice served. This resulted in the conversion to oil firing and the abatement of the nuisance.

The gas works continue to create pollution on the discharge of the retorts, also railway engines at the Junction Station and Goods Yard.

Complaints were received regarding pollution from shunting engines and the matter was taken up with the Station Master and Locomotive Inspector with the result that instructions were issued to drivers.

The Clean Air Act, 1956 became part of public health law and gives local authorities new powers and duties for the prevention of air pollution. The Act provides that the provisions shall come into operation on dates to be appointed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government by orders laid before Parliament.

An order appointing the 31st December, 1956 has been made to bring into force the provisions to deal with the installation of new furnaces, the height of chimneys, smoke control areas, pollution from colliery spoil banks, research and publicity, and the making of building byelaws. These matters will no doubt receive the attention of the Public Health Committee in 1957, particularly the amendment to the Building Byelaws regarding heating and cooking appliances in new buildings.

Meat and Meat Inspection

Slaughtering

Slaughtering is carried out at the Public Slaughterhouse, Southend Road, and the existing contract for the slaughtering rights was renewed for a further period of one year from the 1st July. A Clause prohibiting Sunday killing after 1.00 p.m. and evening killing after 6.00 p.m. except in the case of genuine emergency, was inserted.

The Slaughterhouse is recognised by the Ministry of Food as a Deadweight Certification Centre for pigs under the Fat Stock Guarantee Scheme and the Council's Public Health Inspectors act as certification officers. 1,300 pigs were dealt with under the Scheme during the year.

Inspection

100% inspection of all animals slaughtered was carried out, details of which are shown in Appendix 'D' (i). This entailed 695 visits and working a great number of hours beyond normal during the year including Sundays.

Disposal of Condemned Meat

No difficulty has arisen regarding the disposal of condemned meat. Voluntary surrender of all meat and offal found to be unfit for human consumpti is obtained and a certificate given to the owner.

All unfit meat and offal is weighed and immediately removed in special bins from the slaughterhouse to a separate fly proof condemned-meat-room from which it is taken by a reputable contractor who has entered into an undertaking to the effect that the meat and offal would be adequately processed in order to safeguard the public health.

All condemned meat and offal is severely mutilated and stained with a vegetable dye before it is permitted to be removed from the condemned-meat-room and a receipt obtained from the contractor.

Cysticercus Bovis

100% inspection of beef carcases and offal for the detection of lesions is carried out and details of carcases dealt with are shown in Appendix 'D' (i).

Affected carcases and offal are removed to Southampton for cold storage for a period of 21 days at a temperature not exceeding 20°F. This complies with Memo/3. Meat, but the carcase is labelled and a release certificate issued to the owner which permits the removal of the carcase at the expiration of the storage period. No difficulty has been experienced in this respect to date.

Liver Fluke

The continued loss of liver by reason of fluke (Distoma Hepaticum) is still a matter for attention, 158 livers and 200 part livers of cattle, and 28 livers of sheep being condemned during the year 1956.

Watercress Beds

Watercress growing is classified as one of the industries of Andover and a fair number of persons of both sexes find regular and seasonal employment in its various branches.

The groups of beds in the Borough of Andover cover an area of approximately 12 acres and the produce finds its way to most of the large markets by rail and road. The construction of a new group of beds near the Holly Inn, Charlton Road, with deep bore water supply was completed and planted during the year.

Regular inspections of watercress beds and packing premises are made and samples of water and cress are taken and submitted for bacteriological examination as necessary. The standard of purity of the water aimed at is not less than that of drinking water.

One sample of watercress was taken in course of delivery and reported upon as satisfactory.

Miscellaneous Licences Issued and Premises Registered

Game Dealers Licences

Twelve licences were in force at the end of the year.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

The above Act provides for the licensing of persons keeping pet shops subject to compliance with such conditions as may be specified in the licence.

Two licences were granted in respect of shops selling goldfish, birds and small domestic animals.

An application in respect of a stall was refused.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Under this Act, certain premises wherein any of the filling materials prescribed in the Act are used for upholstery, stuffing or lining of bedding, toys, baby carriages, etc., have to be registered with the Council. The only premises required to be registered are those used by Enham Industries, Enham Alamein, and these were inspected twice during the year.

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1953 to 1954.

The above Act provides for the humane and scientific slaughter of animals, the licensing of slaughtermen, and for purposes connected therewith, and covers the kinds of animals and types of instruments to be specified on the licence. Nine applications for licences were granted for a period of twelve months in each case. Action regarding contravention of the provisions of the Act was not found necessary during the year.

The Temple-Cox and Cash captive bolt type humane killer is used at the Public Slaughterhouse, also a long arm Greener killer, which fires a bullet, is used on occasions for bulls and dangerous animals. An Electrolethaler is used for stunning pigs and sheep. Every endeavour is made to ensure that all animals are slaughtered without pain or suffering and demonstrations of the methods employed will always be given to anyone interested.

Knacker's Yard

The Knacker's Yard at Andover Down ceased to be used for the purpose on the 30th September, 1956 on the expiration of the licence granted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The premises are now used for cutting up meat obtained from a Knacker's Yard in another area.

The number and classes of animals dealt with at these premises until the 30th September, 1956, are as follows:-

Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Horses	Sheep
21	20	20	5	8

Market Stalls and Street Traders

The Saturday street market continues and the number of stall-holders selling foodstuffs is as follows:-

Fruit and Greengrocery	-	6
Fish	-	1
Sweets	-	1
Canned & Pre-packed goods	-	1

A standpipe is fixed in the Market Place so that traders can obtain water but the provision of adequate washing facilities with hot water, soap and towels is an urgent necessity in the Market Place; also in the men's conveniences.

The number of Street Traders, other than stall-holders, is as follows:-

Fruit and Greengrocery	-	4
Grocery and Provisions	-	1
Butchers	-	2
Fish	-	2
Ice-Cream	-	2

In addition to the control under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, the Council have adopted byelaws with respect to the handling, wrapping, etc. of food, and the sale of food in the open air, also Byelaws have been made to control rubbish and litter.

Borough Market

Sales by auction of poultry (live and dressed) take place every Friday at the Borough Market, Bridge Street, and regular inspection is carried out before sale. No wild rabbits were exposed for sale due to extermination by myxamatosis. An official Egg Grading and Packing Station is attached to this market, and strict control is exercised over the storage and disposal of egg yolks from breakages.

Inspection and Supervision of Food Premises

(i) Number of Premises

The following gives the number of food premises by type of business:-

Butchers	-	12	
Grocers	-	14	
Bakehouses	-	8	
Works Canteens	-	8	
Fish Friers	-	3	
School Kitchens and Canteens	-	15	
General Stores	-	30	
Greengrocers	-	13	
Cafes and Restaurants	-	24	
Dairies	-	8	
Wet Fishmongers	-	5	
Licensed Premises	-	38	
Slaughterhouses			
Private	-	Nil	
Public	-	1	
Ice-Cream Retailers	-	41	
Ice-Cream Manufacturers	-	3	Total - 223

(ii) Registered Premises

The following is the number of food premises by type registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

Manufacture and storage of ice-cream	-	3
Storage and sale of ice-cream	-	41
Manufacture of sausages	-	13
Manufacture of pies	-	2
Cooking of Hams	-	3
Frying of fish and potatoes	-	3

Number of Dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 - 1954:- 8

(iii) Inspection of Registered Premises

The number of inspections is as follows:-

Ice-Cream Premises	-	53
Sausage Manufacturers	-	60
Fish Friers	-	6
Pie Manufacturers	-	20
Dairies	-	95
Pasteurising Plants	-	283

Other Food Premises (not registered)

All types including Bakehouses	-	703

(iv) Education

No special campaign has been carried out but a lecture on Food Hygiene was given to the Wessex Grocers Federation (Andover Branch) by the Additional Public Health Inspector and the Andover and District Butchers were addressed by the Chief Public Health Inspector and Additional Public Health Inspector on the Food Hygiene Regulations.

(v) Disposal of Condemned Food

All condemned food, other than meat, is disposed of at the Council's Refuse Incinerator which came into operation during the year.

The method of disposal of condemned meat is dealt with under the heading of "Meat and Meat Inspection." (Reference Page 37)

(vi) Special Examination of Stock

No further distribution of Chinese egg albumen was made in 1956.

(vii) The Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947 - 1952

There are three manufacturers of ice-cream, one being on a large scale with modern heat treatment plant. Two small scale manufacturers use a complete cold mix.

Temperatures are checked regularly at all premises and nineteen samples of ice-cream from the above manufacturers and from retailers were submitted for bacteriological examination by the Methylene Blue reduction test at the Public Health Laboratory, Winchester, with the result that:-

17 samples were placed in Provisional Grade 1
1 sample was placed in Provisional Grade 2
1 sample was placed in Provisional Grade 3

(viii) The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 - 1956

A good deal of progress has been made with the survey of food premises since the coming into force of the Regulations and all the most important premises were dealt with during the year.

A joint report on the Regulations was made to the Public Health Committee by the Town Clerk and the Chief Public Health Inspector in January and letters were sent out to all occupiers of food premises setting out the requirements as to personal hygiene and the main changes in legislation.

The number of notices and inspections made does not convey the amount of time devoted to this work. The preparation of schedules of work, interviews at the office and long consultations with occupiers on their premises nearly always follows the receipt of a notice, but with the limited staff available much progress has been made.

Following on the report to the Public Health Committee in January a recommendation was made to the Council regarding the provision of a properly equipped kitchen at the Guildhall. This recommendation was accepted by the Council and a new kitchen on the 1st Floor with all necessary facilities came into operation in October, also a sink with a hot water supply was installed on the ground floor for use by caterers when a licensed bar is in use.

Contraventions Remedied under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

Number of notices served - 49

Number of notices complied with - 43

Details of contraventions remedied as a result of the service of the above notices:-

Regulation 5	Insanitary Premises	- 2
Regulation 6	Equipment	- 23
Regulation 8	Protection of Food	- 31
Regulation 9	Personal Cleanliness	- 2
Regulation 10	Wrapping	- 1
Regulation 14	Wash Hands Notices	- 42
Regulation 16	Wash Hand Basins	- 48
Regulation 17	First Aid Materials	- 12
Regulation 18	Accommodation for Clothing	- 8
Regulation 19	Facilities for Washing Food and Equipment	- 43
Regulation 20	Lighting	- 6
Regulation 21	Ventilation	- 11
Regulation 23	Cleanliness and Repair	- 116
Regulation 24	Refuse Disposal	- 16
Regulation 25	Temperature of Food	- 4
	TOTAL	365

Shops Acts

Shops Act, 1950.

Routine inspections are carried out covering the following matters:-

(a) Provision of washing facilities and sanitary accommodation;

(b) Provision of lighting and heating;

(c) Facilities for taking meals;

(d) Closing of shops on weekly half-holidays.

(e) Evening closing;

(f) Assistants weekly half-holidays and meal intervals;

(g) Conditions of employment of young persons under 18 years of age;

(h) Sunday Trading.

The Chief Public Health Inspector holds the Statutory appointment as Shops Act Inspector for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Act relating to (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) and (h) above.

APPENDIX 'A'

INSPECTIONS

The following table shows the number and nature of the inspections carried out during the year:-

Houses (H.A. and P.H.A. 1936)	539
Overcrowding	18
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	162
Water Supplies	155
Slaughterhouse and Knacker's Yard	719
Dairies and Pasteurising Plants	378
Food and Ice-Cream Premises	806
Unsound Food	91
Shops (Section 38)	49
Bakehouses, Factories and Workplaces	63
Fish Friers	6
Market Stalls	269
Watercress Beds	26
Swimming Pools	37
Moveable Dwellings and Caravan Sites	199
Public Conveniences (Including Inns)	8
Dustbins	6
Pet Animal Shops	6
Cat and Dog Meat Premises	6
Nuisances from:-	
Smoke and Grit	57
Soot	3
Smell	4
Fowls	2
Dust	4
Animals	2
Piggeries	17
Rubbish	18
Pigeons	2
Manure	3
Bees	1
Infested Premises:-	
Fleas	14
Flies	5
Moths	1
Woodworm	1
Rats and Mice	571
Cockroaches	6
Bugs	4
Infectious Diseases	77
Miscellaneous	77
Total	4,412

NOTICES SERVED

APPENDIX 'B'

1. Informal Notices

Food Premises	49
Housing Defects	22
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	13
Defective Roofs and Eaves Gutters	5
Defective Water Service Fittings	3
Smoke Nuisance	3
Provide Dustbin	3
Factory Act	3
Defective Fire Grate	2
Dangerous Boundary Wall	1
Dangerous Disused Well	1
Defective Range	1
Cleanse House	1
	107

2. Defects Remedied After Service of Informal Notices

Food Premises	44
Housing Defects	10
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	11
Defective Roofs and Eaves Gutters	5
Defective Water Service Fittings	2
Provide Dustbin	2
Factory Act	3
Defective Fire Grate	1
	78

3. Statutory Notices

Housing Defects	11
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	2
Smoke Nuisance	1
Defective Fire Grate	1
Defective Range	1
	16

4. Statutory Notices Complied

Housing Defects	7
Smoke Nuisance	1
Defective Fire Grate	1
	9

5. Works carried out by the Council in Default

Housing Defects	1
Defective Water Service	1
	2

APPENDIX 'C'

COMPLAINTS

The following is a list of the complaints received during the year and gives a good idea of the variety and amount of work involved:-

Blocked drains	91
Blocked W.C's	21
Blocked Sewers	9
Blocked Sinks	3
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	34
Housing Defects	23
Defective Water Service Fittings	24
Unsound Food	28
Defective Roofs	8
Rubbish	7
Condition of House	2
Smell	10
Overcrowding	4
Defective Fire Grate	3
Defective Range	1
Dustbins	10
Nuisances	3
Emptying cesspool	1
Shed obscuring light	1
Smoke	4
Dust	1
Dangerous Boundary Wall	1
Dangerous Disused Well	1
Dangerous Sewer Vent	1
Object in Milk	2
Dirty Milk Bottle	1
Water in Milk	1
Contaminated Water	1
Grit in Water and low water pressure	2
Dead Turkeys	1
Sparrows	1
Dampness	1
Snake	1
No Drainage	1
Infested Premises:-	
Ants	22
Wasps	14
Cockroaches	5
Flies	4
Fleas	3
Moths	2
Bugs	1
Beetles	1
Earwigs	1
Woodworm	1
Lice	1
Total	358

Meat Inspection

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	734	406	1,637	2,884	2,753	-
Number inspected	734	406	1,637	2,884	2,753	-
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned	-	2	5	7	25	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	285	196	4	223	541	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	38.8%	48.7%	.5%	7.9%	20.5%	-
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases condemned	-	1	1	-	2	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	28	42	2	-	30	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	3.8%	10.5%	.2%	-	1.1%	-
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	1	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Weight of Meat and Organs Condemned

	Tuberculosis cwts.	Tuberculosis lbs.	Other Diseases cwts.	Other Diseases lbs.
Carcases and parts of carcases	9	13	44	57
Organs	19	67	69	5
Total:	28	80	113	62

Total Weight: 7 tons : 2 cwts : 30 lbs.

Other Food Condemned

Condemnation certificates were issued in respect of the following food voluntarily surrendered by private traders:-

Weight in lbs.		
Fish	-	190
Meat	-	124
Raisins	-	30
Cheese	-	15
Sausages	-	6
Total Weight	-	365 lbs.

Canned Food		Cans
Fruit	-	81
Mincemeat	-	69
Corned Beef	-	55
Meat	-	26
Strained veg.	-	10
Milk	-	6
Peas	-	5
Tomatoes	-	5
Beans	-	3
Soup	-	3
Fruit Juice	-	3
Marmalade	-	2
Chicken	-	1
Salmon	-	1
Spaghetti	-	1
Jam	-	1
Beef Pudding	-	1
Total number of cans	-	273

Sundry other foodstuffs were condemned including 31 pigeons, 11 pheasants, 9 turkeys, 36 crabs, 6 lobsters, 96 packets suet and 70 packets of dates. The disposal of this food is dealt with at the Council's Refuse Incinerator which came into operation during the year.

Meat on Butcher's Premises

Home Killed Meat	-	26
Imported Meat	-	31
Total	-	57 lbs.

Inspection of Factories

Factories Acts, 1937 & 1948

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector.)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	16	24	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	83	10	1	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises.)	15	24	7	-
	114	58	8	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecution were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)					
(a) Insufficient	7	7	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
	7	7	-	-	-

APPENDIX 'F'

Tuberculosis

Age Periods	New Cases and Transfers: Respiratory M	F	Total	Non-Respiratory M	F	Total	Deaths: Respiratory M	F	Total	Non-Respiratory M	F	Total
0 -												
1 -	1		1									
5 -				1		1						
15 -	2		2									
25 -	3		3									
35 -	3	1	4		1	1	1		1			
45 -	1		1		1	1	1		1			
55 -		1	1				1		1			
65 end upwards							1		1			
Total	10	2	12	1	2	3	4		4			

Number of Cases on the Tuberculosis Register on 31st December, 1956.
(31st December, 1955, in brackets)

Respiratory	83	(78)	36	(34)	119	(112)
Non-Respiratory	8	(7)	12	(10)	20	(17)
Total	91	(85)	48	(44)	139	(129)

During the year, the number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register has increased by 10 as shown in the second Table. There were 5 new cases, 10 transfers from other districts, and 4 deaths as shown in the first Table. In addition, 1 case left the area.

The difference in figures in deaths from Tuberculosis in the above Table and those listed in the "Causes of Death" is explained by the fact that deaths notified to me of registered Tuberculous patients are irrespective of immediate cause of death.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases

Final numbers according to sex and age after corrections of cases of infectious and other notifiable diseases notified during the year ended 31st December, 1956:-

	Scarlet Fever			Whooping Cough			Measles			Acute Poliomyelitis					
										Paralytic			Non-Paralytic		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	To
Under 1 year															
1 year					1	1									
2 years															
3 years															
4 years					1	1				1		1			
5 - 9 years	1	3	4	1		1					1	1			
10 -14 years	2		2		1	1									
15 -24 years							1		1						
25 and over		1	1							1		1	2		
Age Unknown															
Total	3	4	7	1	3	4	1		1	2	1	3	2		

	Acute Pneumonia		
	M	F	Total
Under 5 years		1	1
5 -14 years	3		3
15 -44 years			
45 -64 years			
65 and over	1		1
Age Unknown			
Total	4	1	5

Dysentery

2 Male Aged 25 and over

Puerperal Pyrexia

2 Female

APPENDIX 'H'

Table of Deaths

	Males		Females		Total	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	(2)	0	(0)	3	(2)
Tuberculosis, other	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Syphilitic Disease	1	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)
Diphtheria	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Whooping Cough	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Meningococcal infections	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Measles	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	(0)	1	(1)	1	(1)
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	(2)	1	(1)	5	(3)
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	7	(4)	0	(1)	7	(5)
Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	(0)	2	(4)	2	(4)
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	(0)	3	(0)	3	(0)
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	6	(5)	7	(5)	13	(10)
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	(1)	0	(0)	0	(1)
Diabetes	0	(1)	1	(2)	1	(3)
Vascular lesions of nervous system	15	(4)	8	(16)	23	(20)
Coronary disease, angina	16	(21)	8	(4)	24	(25)
Hypertension with heart disease	2	(0)	3	(0)	5	(0)
Other heart disease	35	(23)	23	(17)	58	(40)
Other circulatory disease	1	(1)	2	(0)	3	(1)
Influenza	0	(1)	2	(0)	2	(1)
Pneumonia	4	(1)	4	(2)	8	(3)
Bronchitis	4	(4)	4	(2)	8	(6)
Other diseases of respiratory system	0	(1)	0	(0)	0	(1)
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	(1)	1	(0)	4	(1)
Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	0	(0)	2	(1)	2	(1)
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	(1)	2	(0)	3	(1)
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	(1)	0	(0)	1	(1)
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)
Congenital malformations	1	(0)	1	(1)	2	(1)
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	(10)	13	(15)	26	(25)
Motor vehicle accidents	1	(1)	0	(2)	1	(3)
All other accidents	3	(1)	4	(2)	7	(3)
Suicide	1	(0)	1	(1)	2	(1)
Homicide and operations of war	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
All causes	122	(86)	94	(77)	216	(163)

APPENDIX 'I'

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisations Completed During the Year 1956

Age at date of final primary injection (as regards Col.2) or of reinforcing injection (as regards Col.3)	Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation	Number of children who received a reinforcing injection
Diphtheria alone		
Under 1 year	1	0
1 - 4 years	7	2
5 - 14 years	20	248
Total	28	250
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough Combined		
Under 1 year	7	0
1 - 4 years	147	4
5 - 14 years	4	15
Total	158	19
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus Combined		
Under 1 year	25	
1 - 4 years	13	
5 - 14 years	1	
Total	39	
Whooping Cough alone		
Under 1 year	0	0
1 - 4 years	7	0
5 - 14 years	2	2
Total	9	2

Vaccinations (Smallpox)

Number Vaccinated	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 & over	TOTAL
1st January-30th June	50	2	2	4	6	64
1st July-31st December	74	0	3	1	0	78
Number re-Vaccinated						
1st January-30th June	0	0	0	3	15	18
1st July-31st December	0	0	0	3	18	21
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County Health Services

Health Visitors

Miss M. L. Collins

Miss N. White

Miss D. D. Woodcock

District Nurse/Midwives

Miss E. M. Ford, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. P. A. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Miss M. Lowe, S.R.N.

Miss N. Rutter, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Andover Health Centre, Junction Road, Andover.

Clinics

Ante-Natal Clinic	2nd & 4th Mondays
Child Guidance Clinic	By Appointment only
Child Welfare Clinic	Thursdays
Dental Clinic	By Appointment only
Eye Clinic	By Appointment only
School Clinic	Wednesdays
Orthopaedic Surgeon's Clinic	4th Tuesday
Orthopaedic Remedial Clinic	Fridays
Speech Clinic	By Appointment only
Toddlers Clinic	By Appointment only
Tuberculosis Clinic	Wednesdays
Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic	1st Saturday